THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863. NO. 150.

V J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

the only terms of subscription to THE

...nth, $1 00 | Daily Paper. 6 months, $5 00
3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 9 00

...will not be sent to new subscribers without ...y in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped ...t time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

...being connected with the PROGRESS establish... Job Office equ... to any in the City or State, we ...pared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB ...TING. Orders solicit... and promptly attended to.

AILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

THE LAWYER'S VALENTINE.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

I'm no...fair neighbor mine—
By o... our Profession,
That this ...e term of Valentine—
Is Cabin... special session.

Permit me, therefore, to report
Myself on this occasion,
Quite ready to proceed to Court,
And File my Declaration.

I've an attachment for you, too—
A legal and a strong one;
Oh! yield unto the Process, do,
Nor let it be a long one.

No scowling bailiff lurks behind;
He'd be a precious noddy,
Who, failing to Arrest the mind,
Should go and take the Body.

For though a form like yours might throw
A sculptor in distraction;
I couldn't serve a Caplas—no—
I'd scorn so base an action!

Oh! do not tell me of your youth,
And turn awry demurely;
For, though you're very young in truth,
You're not an Infant, surely!

The Case is everything to me;
My heart it love's own tissue;
Don't plead a Dilatory Plea;
Let's have the General Issue!

Or, since you're really no Defence,
Why not the present session.
Omitting all absurd pretense,
Give Judgement by Confession?

So shall you be my lawful wife,
And I—your faithful lover—
Be Tennant of your heart for Life,
With no remainder over!

[For the Progress.]

MAY.

The blue sky bends in beauty o'er the earth,
Amid the opening buds the breezes play;
The warm sun calls the blossoms into birth,
And nature wears the brightest hued robes of May.

THE ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The bill for the assessment and collection of taxes has finally passed both Houses of Congress, and awaits the approval of the President. We published a synopsis of the thirty-one sections of the bill soon after its passage by the House of Representatives, and join a synopsis of the modifications since enacted.

Lists or returns of taxable property, income, or profits, ... to the Assessor "at the time prescribed by law," instead of on the 1st May, '63, and 1st January thereafter.

In case of refusal or neglect to make the required lists, the Assessor shall prepare them, and add "25 per cent. to the amount thereof, instead of "50 per cent."

The privilege of appeal respecting the valuation or enumeration of property defined in 14th section "shall not apply to estimates of income or profits, or of taxes in kind made by appraisers and referees."

Instead of assessing credits, the holders of which have refused to accept Confederate Treasury notes in discharge thereof, at the market value of gold, it is provided that every article or object subjected to taxation shall be assessed at the value thereof, *at the time of assessment*, in Confederate notes, but, "in no valuation of credits shall any credit upon which the holder will endorse in writing his willingness to receive Confederate notes in payment, be valued at a higher rate."

The per diem of assessors is fixed at five dollars. They are also to receive five dollars for every hundred taxable persons, etc., provided such compensation shall not exceed $1,000.

The limits of eligibility to any of the offices enumerated in the act is fixed at "forty," instead of "forty-five" years.—*Rich. Whig.*

TULLAHOMA.—Tullahoma is distant from Chattanooga 65 miles by railroad. At Tullahoma the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad is joined by the McMinnville and Manchester railroad, leading to McMinnville, 35 miles.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SATURDAY, May 1, '63

Confederate Bonds ($15.000.00) loan; 190.
Confederate Bonds (100.000.000) loan; 103½ to 110.
Confederate Bonds, loan of February 1863, 103½.
State of North Carolina 6 pr. cent bonds, old issue, 170.
State of North Carolina 6 pr. cent. bonds; new issue, 130.
State of North Carolina 8 pr. cent. Bonds, 132½.
North Carolina fundable Treasury Notes; 30 to 35.
Bank Notes 50 to 65 premium.
Gold 400 premium.
Silver 3.75 premium

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

TO PURCHASE FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, WROUGHT IRON, for which will be paid five cents per pound, delivered at any Railroad Station in North Carolina.
J. J. ROBERSON,
May 2-1w Goldsboro', N. C.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD ANNOUNCE TO HIS friends and the public generally that he has rented a portion of the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. John G. Moore, next door to the State Journal office on the Market Square, and will open on MONDAY, May 4th, with a choice stock of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

of which he will endeavor to keep as good a supply on hand and at as reasonable prices as the times will allow. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and by strict attention and large past experience in business, he will guarantee universal satisfaction.
May 2-1w D. H. BREEN.

MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE THAT there will be a meeting of the Farmers of Granville, at Oxford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, to consult as to their duty to their country and themselves in these trying times, and to consider the suggestions made by Gov. Vance in his late Address to the people of the State.
April 24-td

BOARD!--BOARD!--BOARD!

HAVING RENTED THE RESIDENCE OF THE late John Hutchins, Esq., I am prepared to accommodate a few boarders as comfortable and on as reasonable terms as the times will admit of.
May 1-3t J. G. BROMELL.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

PERSONS WISHING TO RENT ROOMS IN A most desirable part of the City, can be accommodated on application to
May 1-3t J. G. BROMELL.

CASH FOR RAGS.

I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of Cotton or Linen Rags—Old Rope, Bagging and refuse cotton. Bring them to my store, just back of the Market House, and get the cash or family groceries for them.
April 25-1m* JORDAN WOMBLE.
Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.
P. S.—They must be washed clean.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863. NO. 150.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, May 1.

APPLES—Green, scarce $15
Dried $6
BACON—Hog round ..... 90c—$1
BEEF 50c
BEESWAX $1 75
BEANS $6
BUTTER ..... $1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow $1 75
" Wax—By the box $2
" Adamantine $4
" Sperm $6
CORN—per Barrel $25
CHICKENS ..... $1 50@1 75
DUCKS $2
EGGS ..... 60@65c
FLOUR—Family $45
Superfine $25
Fine $30
FODDER—Per hundred $5
FEATHERS $1
FLAXSEED ..... $3@3 50
GEESE ..... None
HIDES—Dry $1 25
" Green 60c
HAY—Per hundred $3 50
LARD $1
MOLASSES $10
MEAL $5 50
NAILS—Scarc $1 25
OATS—Per hundred $4
" Cleaned ..... $3 bu
PORK ..... $50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet $4 50
" Irish $5
PEAS—Ground $10
" Stock $5
" White Table $6
RAGS ..... 8@10c
RICE 40c
RYE $4
SALT $17 50
SUGAR—Brown $1 40
" Coffee $1 10
" Loaf ..... None.
TALLOW $1 50
WHEAT $5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

APRIL 30, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are scarce and in demand. Sell on hoof at prices ranging from 35 to 50 cents per lb. for net meat, according to quality.
BACON—From carts 90c to $1 per lb. for hog round.
BUTTER—$1 50 to $1 75 per lb.
CORN—Retails at $3 75 to $4 per bushel.
COFFEE—$4 50 per lb.
CORN MEAL—Retails at the granaries at $4 50 per bushel.
COPPERAS—$2 50 to $3 per lb at retail.
COTTON—Small sales ot 35 to 40 cents per lb.
EGGS—85 to 90 cents per dozen.
FLOUR—Sells from store in the small way at $53 to $55 per bbl. for superfine.
FODDER—$6 per 100 lbs.
LARD—$1 per pound.
LEATHER—Sole, $3 25 to $4, and upper $4 25 to $4 50 per lb.
MOLASSES—New Orleans $10 per gallon.
POULTRY—Live fowles, $1 to $1 25; and dressed $1 50 to $2 00 each.
PEAS—$5 to $6 per bushel.
POTATOES—Sweet retail at $5 to $5 50, and Irish at $7 to $8 per bushel.
RICE—Clean, 20 cents per lb. by the cask; and rough $4 50 to $5 per bushel.
SALT—Sound made $8 to $9 per bushel.
SUGAR—In hhds. $1 05 to $1 10, and in bbls. $1 15 to $1 20 per lb..
SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, 95 cents to $1 00 per yard.
TALLOW—$1 25 per lb.
YARN—$12 to $16 per bunch.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate.*—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor.*
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION, TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

MY CERTIFICATE FOR 28 SHARES OF STOCK in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, No. ——, having been destroyed by the public enemy, notice is hereby given that I shall apply for another certificate at the next regular meeting of the stockholders.
April 30-3t* JOHNSON H. BRYAN.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Hargett streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
April 21-1m J. J. LITCHFORD.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

CARGO SALE DIRECT IMPORTATION PER STEAMSHIP PET AND SCHOONER JULIA.

ON FRIDAY, MAY 8TH, 1863, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms, No. 2 in Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following articles imported in above named vessels, viz:

204 casks Soda Crystals,
130 kegs Bi Carb Soda,
105 boxes Tin Plate.
15 cases 30 dozen Cotton Cards, No 10,
73 boxes Castile Soap,
1 boxes Fancy do
10 boxes English Sperm Candles,
67 boxes Star do
39 boxes Extract Logwood,
5 boxes Blueing,
15 boxes 300 gross Matches,
100 oz Quinine,
1 case Sponge,
10 barrels Alum,
1 barrel Jamaica Ginger,
8 boxes Pearl Starch,
5 bags prime Coffee,
45 dozen Brooms,
25 barrels pure Vinegar,
1 bdle 448 lbs Sole Leather,
4 cases Boots and Shoes,
4 chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 chests Congou do
1 bag Pimento
1 cask Tinware,
2½ dozen Bastard Files,
36 dozen Handsaw Files,
52 reams Note Paper,
7 cases Men and Boys' Straw Hats,
6 bales Unbleached Shirting, 300 pieces,
4 cases Long Cloth, 110 pieces,
1 case Tweeds,
100 lbs White and Yellow Shoe Thread,
1500 dozen Clark's Spool Cotton,
1 case Ladies' Mantillas,
1 case Ready Made Clothing,
5 hhds Old Scotch Whisky, S and D,
3 qr. casks do do do
2 pipes pure Pale Cognac Brandy,
2 kegs pure Old Jamaica Rum,
30 cases Cognac Brandy, *Government brand.*
AND
4 casks ALCOHOL.

May 1-td

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE HIS House and Lot, in the Western part of the City. The house contains five rooms and a large store, containing counters, shelves, &c., &c.

The lot is well enclosed by a fence eight feet high.—There is also a good stable for three horses, a cow shed, and other necessary pens for hogs, chickens, &c., &c.

This property will command a good rent at any time, as it is known to be a most desirable business stand, as well as a comfortable dwelling for a small family.

To any person wishing to invest Confederate money, this is a favorable opportunity. For further information apply to J. G. BROMELL, or
May 1-3t W. R. RICHARDSON, Esq.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE FOR sale. Made by Gilbert, of Boston. Enquire of
JAS. PIRSSON,
Hargett Street, near the Fair Ground.
ALSO
A second hand PIANO at a very low price.
April 30-tf

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4 1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

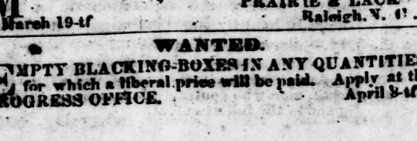
MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF ALAMANCE county, at Graham, about the last of March, a negro man who says his name is FRED, very black, about 21 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and says he belongs to Henry Emsley Hunter, of Mecklenburg county. The owner of said negro man is hereby notified to call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. M. BOYD, Jailor,
April 29-1w* Graham, Alamance county, N. C.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.



DIVIDEND No. 23.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.
L. H. DEROSSET,
April 21-1awtd Secretary.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.
April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.,' Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her department and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

Standard copy till forbid:
April 15-tf B. & CO.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE. April 8-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Camp of Instruction, N. C.,
CAMP HOLMES, April 30th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the names of the following Slaves are published in order that their owners may come forward and claim their property, viz:

JACK, aged about 20 years, black complexion, 5 ft. 4 in. high, property of George Young, Jones county, N. C.

SIMON, aged about 12 years, black complexion, 4 feet 6½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

LEVINA, aged about 26 years, black complexion, 5 feet 3½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

MILLY, aged about 25 years, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, property of Dr. Edward Haughton, Washington county, N. C.

MARGARET, aged about 14 years, black complexion, 5 feet 1½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

By order of
COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts, N. C.
J. N. PATON, Adjutant. May 1-4m

N. C. Standard, and Daily (Wilmington) *Journal* publish one month and send bill to Col. Peter Mallett.

REWARDS.

STOP THIEF--$50 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE recovery of my Mare, Saddle and Bridle, which were stolen from my premises on the 25th inst. The Mare can be easily known. She is a very dark bay—almost black; is very fat; has a wart on the side, of the size of a large marble, and one on one of fore-feet just above the hoof.—She is about 11 or 12 years of age. There are several little white marks upon her back where the saddle rests. The saddle is large, and looks somewhat new, with plain skirts, cushioned hog-skin seat, and has no horn. The bridle is old, and one of the reins has been defaced and eaten. The thief had a dark carpet bag, is probably, from what I can learn, a deserter, and is supposed to have gone in the derection of the N. C. Central Railroad, and will probably try to effect a sale at some point on or near that road. Any person coming in possession of any information relative to the mare, &c., will greatly oblige me by addressing me at this place.

JAMES SHANKS.
Leasburg, N. C., April 22th, 1863.—3t*

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!
T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge
Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.
An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.
A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.
Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.
The Cars leave daily.
nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & SON.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, {SEAL} hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.
Z. B. VANCE.
By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
April 13-2w
All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

NOTICE.

A DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE FIFteen miles from Raleigh in Wake county, N. C., containing eighteen hundred and ninety-one acres, four or five hundred acres in a state of cultivation. The improvements on it are new and of the finest and best character; such as out houses, Gin House, &c. &c. All of which the subscriber will sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Saturday the 2nd day of May, 1863, commencing at 12 o'clock.
JNO. P. COOK.
April 23-td

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$12 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William B Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	J D Barry
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan		
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	ACM'Callister
47	Geo I. Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	JQ Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60		Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:
Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co'. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS;
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. A NO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
T. J. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of
PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATE July 23, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

The Confederate Congress still holds on at Richmond but will probably fizzle out in a few days. The Senate has postponed the House bill to increase the pay of soldiers. There is magnanimity for you. But then what do they, aristocratic Senators from the cotton States, care for the "poor white trash" that makes up the army of the Confederacy! They are in for six years any how and ask the private soldiers no odds. We can only characterize the refusal of the Senate to accede to the House proposition to increase the pay of the private soldiers as infamous. We will publish the vote if ever it comes to light, but like many other things that have been done by that body we suppose it was defeated in *secret session*.

The Senate has tried to gloss over the negro exemption clause but the change really amounts to nothing —the owner of twenty negroes will stay at home.

The exemption bill as passed by the Senate exempts all State officers who the Governor of any State may desire to have exempted for the administration of the law. This will carry joy to the hearts of our magisterial friends generally, but will nearly kill some who have put in substitutes. Magistrates are exempt, at least, until the meeting of the next Congress. The act also authorizes the President to exempt such persons as in his judgment should be exempted.

There has been no curtailment of the number of officials or of their salaries, but on the plea of necessity both have been increased by the present Congress, and yet the Senate refuses to increase the pay of the bone and muscle that is doing the fighting, from *eleven* to *fourteen* dollars a month. Hear it, O ye hewers of wood and drawers of water, who are fighting the battles of the country on eleven dollars a month and short rations, the Confederate States Senate has no sympathy for you. Government clerks complained before the close of last session that they could not live on fifteen hundred dollars a year and the Senate *magnanimously* increased their pay; and women employed in the departments, some of them, we have heard it asserted, imported from New Orleans by a Cabinet officer and of doubtful character, are getting from five hundred to a thousand dollars a year, and yet the *Senate* refuses to advance *four* dollars a month on the pittance paid the men who suffer the hardships of camp and fight the battles of the country. We wish these *grave* Senators had to change places with the same number of soldiers and try the ditches for one campaign. If our Senators voted to refuse the soldiers this advance in their pay we hope North Carolina will never disgrace herself by honoring them again.

At last armies are in motion and the Spring campaign seems to open in earnest. Mortified and disappointed at the defeat at Charleston, and being unable to bear up under the clamor of his people for victories, Lincoln has no doubt dispatched positive orders to Hooker and Grant, to move, and the recent operations on the Mississippi and the attack upon the works at Grand Gulf, on Wednesday, and the crossing of the Rappahannock by a part of Hooker's army is no doubt the beginning of real and powerful movements against Richmond and Vicksburg.

Our confidence in Gen. Lee and the men under him is unbounded, and we have no fears for the result on the Rappahannock, even should Hooker advance with his entire army. Possibly as we write the entire forces of Lee and Hooker are engaged in deadly conflict, for if the Yankee army crossed the river on Wednesday and Thursday, a battle cannot be delayed. The telegraph from Richmond to Fredericksburg is under the control of the War Department, however, and we must be content to receive news from that quarter as they give it to us. So confident are we of victory, that we rejoice at the advance, and shall await the result with perfect equanimity.

Of the result in the West, we are not so sanguine. We doubt not but that our officers and men at Vicksburg and neighboring stations along the Mississippi, are as brave as any in the world and that their defense of those strongholds will be all that we could reasonably expect, but the enemy have a formidable and powerful fleet of rams and iron-clads, and an immense army to make the attack with. Vicksburg may, and we hope will hold out, but we repeat, we are not very sanguine.

All eyes are turned to these two important points—Vicksburg and Fredericksburg—and startling intelligence may be momentarily looked for.

From Below.

We saw a gentleman from Goldsboro yesterday, who left there after the Kinston train arrived, and he said the passengers brought no news from below. All was quiet. The Yankees who made the raid on Tuesday to Gum Swamp, have probably returned to Newbern.

There have been extravagant rumors of heavy accessions to the Yankee army on our coast, but we think a few thousand will cover their whole number in this State, and that no formidable movement is to be expected from them. If they advance we are confident we can whip them.

COL. JOHN B. PALMER.—We are pleased to learn that Col. J. B. Palmer, of Mitchell county, the gallant commander of the 58th Regiment, N. C. Troops, has been assigned to the command of the Fifth Brigade of the Army of East Tennessee. The headquarters of his brigade are at Clinton, Tennessee. The following Regiments, etc., compose the Brigade:

58th Regiment, N. C. Troops, Col. J. B. Palmer.
64th Regiment, N. C. Troops, Col. L. M. Allen.
55th Regiment, Georgia Troops, Lieut. Col. A. W. Persons.
5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, Col. McKenzie.
6th Battalion, N. C. Cavalry, Maj. J. H. Baird.
Kolb's Battery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.

E. BAUDER, *Actuary*, "*Soldiers Term Insurance*," *Richmond, Va.*, sends us an advertisement with a request to insert three months and take stock in the concern. We respectfully decline, and will say to Mr. Bauder the *Actuary* aforesaid, that if he will send us $20 in current funds—Confederate Notes or something else as good—we will insert the advertisement, otherwise it goes into the stove.

The "pressing" of corn has been going on in this county for the last few days. We hope the pressing agent will not neglect to call on those wealthy producers who have failed to subscribe for the soldiers' families for Confederate money. We learn that there are a few such in this county.

A friend who has recently been through a number of the counties of the State assures us that the wheat prospect is remarkably good, and that the prospect for good crops generally, was never better.

Miss Sue E. Watson, Chapel Hill, sends a package of Garden seed for Camp Holmes, which has been sent out.

Mr. Myner has left a package of seeds at this office for Camp Holmes, which will be forwarded.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

THE ENEMY CROSS THE RIVER.

BATTLE EXPECTED, ETC.

Again the war blast sounds along the Rappahannock and another conflict between the two great armies of the continent is expected—may in fact have taken place before this writing. The *Examiner* of Thursday says:

The news from Fredericksburg is exciting. The long silence is broken, and fighting—probably the prelude to the great battle—has commenced again between the two armies. Early yesterday morning the enemy, in large force, effected a crossing of the Rappahannock at a point known as Deep Run, a few miles below Fredericksburg. It is also reported that the enemy crossed at Kelly's Ford and other points, but we have no confirmation of this. On crossing to this side of the river at Deep Run, the enemy engaged the Thirteenth Georgia and the Sixth or Second Louisiana—it is not certain which—and severe skirmishing ensued. Loud and continued firing was heard from other points along the lines, and the belief at Fredericksburg was confident that the enemy was advancing in strength, and that the movement would lead to a general action.

It is not known in what force the enemy has crossed, but it is believed by those most competent to judge, that Hooker has thrown over the river the whole strength of his army, and that he intends to give us battle in earnest. It is thought that he has been encouraged to this by the rumors which have reached the North representing that the bulk of our army had been withdrawn from Fredericksburg and sent to Suffolk and North Carolina. It is thought that he has made this advance thinking that he would strike us when we were weakest and when his chances were most favorable.

At the time of the cars leaving Guiney's Station yesterday, about 1 p. m.—the train was not allowed to go beyond—rapid and continued firing was distinctly heard, and it was supposed that the enemy was still crossing. A thousand rumors were rife, but we are not disposed to tax the credulity of our readers by their repetition.

All indications point to a battle to-day. Movements are going on which we cannot, nor would it be prudent, to tell our readers. The telegraph line was last night under the exclusive control of the Government, and there were other signs that our authorities are looking for a great battle.

We inquired last night at the War Department, but we got our usual greeting: "They had got nothing." What a wonderful Government, that it never receives any dispatches from its armies! Gathering news, under such embarrassment, is an arduous and ungracious task, and must be our excuse for the scant and unsatisfactory outline we have given of what is probably the prelude to another great and terrible battle in Virginia.

The *Dispatch* of the same day has the following concerning the movement:

The advices from the Rappahannock, received yesterday, leave no doubt as to the fact that the Yankee army has at last commenced a movement in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg. A gentleman who left Hamilton's Crossing yesterday morning, informs us that the enemy, Tuesday night, under cover of a dense fog, succeeded in laying down two of their pontoon bridges, over which they crossed a force, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. At the time of crossing the 13th Georgia regiment were on picket at the mouth of Deep Run, and a brisk fight ensued, which lasted from daylight until 10 o'clock, at which time the Georgians were relieved by the 6th Louisiana regiment. Our picket force had fallen back from the river to the road running parallel with the Rappahannock.

A general fight is anticipated within the next few days, as it is believed that the movement is a general one.

In the fight yesterday morning, it is reported that there were two killed and some half dozen wounded.

The mouth of Deep Run, at which this crossing was affected, is about one and a half miles below Fredericksburg, and is the same point at which that portion of the enemy's forces crossed that engaged the right wing of our army in the battle of the 13th of December. The land on this side in the immediate vicinity of the river is a level plain of nearly two miles in width, across which the enemy must advance to attack our position on the hills in the neighborhood of Hamilton's Crossing. It was as they advanced over this plain in December that they suffered such terrible loss. On the opposite or Stafford side of the river the country is hilly, and affords admirable positions for the batteries of the enemy, under cover of which they have successfully thrown their forces over the river.

The *Enquirer*, same date has the following relative to the forward movement of the enemy:

During Tuesday night and yesterday, we learn large bodies of the enemy made a forward movement across the Rappahannock, at several of the principal fords above Fredericksburg. The passage was not disputed to any considerable extent, and on yesterday persons who came from that section report a battle imminent on this side of the river. The character of operations is but indefinitely known to our informants, and we must await developments before hazarding an opinion as to the extent and character of the enemy's movements. The impression prevails that the enemy's advance is directed immediately against Gordonsville. We shall learn more, we anticipate, to-day.

On Tuesday, some of Stuart's men captured an aid to one of the Yankee generals, a Hungarian, who was brought down last evening. A day or two prior to this, they captured the correspondent of the New York "World," who accompanied him down on the train.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.—The London *Illustrated News*, containing the fashion plates, had arrived at Mobile, through the blockade—from which, according to the *Tribune*, it would appear that the costume of the ladies is returning to a simple style. Hoops are assuming rational dimensions, and the ball room dress, compared with the past style, is almost denuded of ornament. This change is especially true in relation to street costume. Trains have entirely disappeared. The dress falls hardly below the ancle, leaving the whole foot exposed. This last will be particularly welcome to those who have pretty feet as well as to the rougher sex. The fashion of trains for promenade is as unreasonable as it is slovenly. Those who adopt it scarcely look cleanly after a short walk in the streets.

An honest man is the noblest work of God—but the edition is small.

Particulars of the Skirmish below Kinston Tuesday.

KINSTON, N. C., April 29

[illegible] three o'clock yesterday. [illegible] Yankees attacked our pickets at the head of [illegible] Swamp, and seven or twelve miles [illegible] place. Our pickets consisted in all of about thirty men. A skirmish ensued, our men giving back gradually to Gum Swamp, where we had about one hundred and seventy-five men. Here our pickets, after joining our forces, made a stand and a severe fight ensued, continuing until six o'clock. But the enemy, being at least numbered four to one were compelled to give back, the Yankees taking possession of our works. The enemy encamped at Gum Swamp last night. Our loss is three killed and eight wounded [illegible] but five taken prisoners. Among the killed is Lt. Lutterloh, from Fayetteville. He was brought to Kinston last night, at one o'clock, and died this morning at six. He was on part of the works encouraging his men, when he received in the right side a wound from a minnie ball, passing through to the spine. A more noble and brave soldier never lived! His conduct on the field is spoken of by all who witnessed his fall, in the highest terms. Our forces were commanded by Col. Faison, a gallant officer, who has well discharged his duty. Our men fought well, often borrowing cartridges from those on their right and left when theirs would give out. The Yankee force was about two thousand, supposed to be commanded by Col. Jones, a Yankee Colonel. The names of the other two of our men that was killed I have been unable to learn. The loss of the enemy is not known but supposed to be much larger than ours. A regiment of Yankees attacked our right wing, and about fifty of our men being stationed there, a desperate struggle ensued, but our men poured such a deadly fire into their ranks they were compelled to retire and seek protection behind a fence. Of the movements of our troops I do not wish to speak, as it would not be prudent for me to do so, but our citizens are not much alarmed. With such fighting men as we have here, commanded by brave and gallant officers, we feel that we are in no great danger at present. News has just arrived here that the Yankees have given back about a mile from their position this morning. Our forces have advanced and now occupy our works at Gum Swamp. MERCURY.

From the Mississippian.]

A WORD TO THE GOVERNMENT AT RICHMOND.

The recently published orders of Rosecrans and Burnside, are of so extraordinary a character—so barbarous, and so unjustifiable upon any principle, or any precedent of civilized warfare, as to call for the prompt action of our Government. Burnside proclaims the death penalty against all persons writing, or carrying letters for parties South of his lines; against all partizan troops captured by him, no matter under what authority they are acting; and against all recruiting officers for the Confederate Government who shall be taken by his forces. Now it is well known that our Government has issued many recruiting commissions under which officers may recruit in certain territory within the present Federal line. If these officers, if captured, are to be shot like dogs by Federal commanders, then there is not only no protection offered by the Government they serve, but the work of recruiting cannot go on, and our diminished ranks cannot be filled, nor our army rendered irresistible by numbers.

It is no reply to say these orders are mere *brutum fulmen*, and that they will never be enforced. Such atrocities have been committed again and again, since the demand for John McNeil, a demand neither complied with, nor enforced by any act of retaliation. The newspapers of Missouri, Kentucky and other sections held by the foe, have not been permitted to publish such cruelty as is almost daily re-enacted after the example of McNeil. It is more than probable that executions of this kind will be suppressed; but they will nevertheless take place. Besides, it is quite enough for subordinate officers and soldiers to know that such murders are authorized by the orders of their superiors, for them to execute them in the most fiendish style. Men will be shot down, whenever obnoxious to these assassins, and the party murdered will be classed with some one of these proscribed characters.

Now is there no protection to be offered? We capture Federal prisoners almost every day, and these are paroled and sent home. We have almost constantly a number of Federal officers in our possession, who could be held as hostages for the safety of our soldiers and our people. The failure to take some prompt and adequate action on the part of our government must result disastrously to our interests. The several hundred thousand people, citizens of the Confederate States, now within the Federal lines, will naturally look to our government for such protection as it can give; and if none be given, they must conclude of dire necessity, that it is better to be passive, and to submit to Yankee rule than to make effort for our cause, and to be sacrificed without a word of expostulation, or an act of just retaliation by the government they seek to serve.

We cannot afford to lose those brave men who fight *en guerrilla*, or who hazard their personal safety, to bring out material for our army. When these brave men are murdered, no act of retaliation can restore them to their country. It will then be too late to issue proclamations of reprisal, or sentence of outlawry against the assassins. All the irreparable injuries will have been suffered, under circumstances when determined policy and prompt action on the part of our government might have saved the loss, the humiliation, and the bloody cruelties practiced upon our people.

We trust our government will lose no time in notifying the Federal authorities that we will exact, from the Federal officers, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," and life for life.

SPECULATION.—There is nothing to which the fell spirit of making money out of the necessities of the war will not descend. Some days ago, on the destruction of the Bath Paper Mills, we inserted an advertisement for *rags*, stating that the newspapers were reduced to great straights, and on the contingency of their being able to furnish rags for the manufacture of paper, depended their continuance. Working, as most of us are, for the public good, without the expectation of reward so long as the war shall last, we had some reason to hope that the newspapers would be without competition in the rag market, especially as we were offering every cent that the mills would agree to allow us for supplies, which was three or four hundred per cent, on former prices, and which brought the price of paper up to a much higher figure than we had hitherto paid. Not so, however, was the result. We straightway encountered, in Savannah alone, nearly a half score of rag speculators, who were running a tilt against the Press, and offered much higher prices than any of the mills would agree to allow us, with the hope, we suppose, of eventually monopolising the market and forcing the mills to pay them their prices.

Now, this is a small business to say the least of it. The profits can be no great thing after all, though these speculating gentry may succeed in crushing out the newspapers, or making the cost of paper so high that the great body of readers will be compelled to forego the advantages of a daily paper. If the speculators can derive any special satisfaction from such a state of things, they will simply have proved themselves worthy the estimation in which they are already held by the better portion of the community.—*Savannah Republican.*

Army "contractors" are not, as their name would indicate, men who contract—but rather men who would expand to the fullest extent.

THE NORTHERN DESPOTISM.

The Washington *Chronicle*, [illegible] of the administration, exhorting [illegible] to establish [illegible] that all [illegible] tions, to establish [illegible] Northern [illegible] up [illegible] mouths in [illegible] New York *Caronicle* [illegible]

The North swarms with [illegible] The suspension of the *habeas corpus* act will effectually restrain them from mischief. Shall it not be suspended, though here and there one man be unjustly deprived of his liberty? We can well understand why the Federal authorities should have been left [illegible] before. They reposed upon the justice of the great cause which, for the time being, they are the champions. Themselves the advocates of free [illegible] of the press they were [illegible] inclined to recognize both in their adversaries. Accussed of a tendency to sectionalism, and misrepresented as the representatives of an idea which looked to a Union that must be all slave or all free, they felt naturally disposed to allow their opponents a fair chance for discussion and investigation. But it seems to us that *the time for dalliance is passed;* and we are right glad, from the indignations to which we have referred, *to believe that the Government is coming to the same conclusion.*

The New York *Express* protests against this, and says:

"This may do for the meridian of Maryland or the District of Columbia, but it will not do for New Jersey and New York, where "the Government" is the Constitution, the *habeas corpus*, &c., as expounded by the courts of law.

There is evidently a lurking earnest desire on the part of certain men in and about Washington, for some *coup d'etat*, in order to hold on to the Government, despite the people and the ballot box. We have no right to advise the Administration, but wise men ever listen, even to enemies, and hence, we suggest, that the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, September 23, and the war order accompanying, intended to shut up men, in the North, only opened their mouths. They created the very liberty of speech they were intended to suppress.

It is worth while here to remark that Judge Van Tromp, of Ohio, in the case of Edson B. Olds, vs. the Person, who kidnapped him, and took him to Fort Lafayette, has decided the Indemnity Act of the last Congress to be unconstitutional, both by the Federal Constitution and by the Constitution of the State of Ohio. All of our Judges, in this part of the State at least, we feel sure, will come to the same decision, when like cases are brought before them. Whatever may be the decisions of the State Courts of New York and New Jersey, it may be relied upon, the Governors of these States will enforce, until they are reversed by Higher Judicial authorities.

SCENES IN THE NEW YORK GOLD MART.—The "coal hole" at New York where the gold gambling takes place is now one of the sights. A correspondent describes the room as low and narrow; seats radiate from the side, and rise to the ceiling on all sides. The desks for the President and clerk are like the bench and clerk's office in a country court room. He says, "the room was filled with about two hundred persons and was crowded to suffocation. Several men were pointed out to me as men who had made a fortune in a few days. Men were on their feet and seemed to command attention when they made a bid. Others had lost all they were worth and 'more too.' Their sunken eyes and cadaverous looks and the constant banter of others seemed to justify the statement. The President kept up a continual pounding with his hammer—men screeched and yelled on all sides—orders given for men to take their seats—parties called by name and fined—some dozen or two talking, screaming at the same moment—shaking of fists—swearing—collision and then a lull—to be followed by the same scenes. Between the sale of gold and the sale of stocks the Board indulge in a song. This song is no other than the famous John Brown song, only Mr. Chase's name is substituted for that of the old hero; and he is told that though he is good looking he cannot 'come it' over New York brokers; and then the chorus—'Glory, glory, hallelujah,' comes in with a will. The coal hole is a study. The time employed is less than an hour. But fortunes are made and lost in that little time."

MRS. DAVIS' NIGHT GOWNS.—Some ladies of Baltimore recently prepared presents for President Davis and lady, which were seized by the Federal commander. The act was afterwards denied, when its littleness became known. The following from a Washington letter in the Chicago *Times* exposes the affair:

Your readers need not be incredulous about the story of "Jeff Davis' boots and Mrs. Davis' linen nightgowns, beautifully embroidered." It is litterally true. The valiant hero (?) of Vienna actually nosed out the existence of these articles, and waylaid and captured them, and now exhibits them in triumph, although it is said he is going to present them to Mrs. Lincoln. Oh, heroic exploit! Does not the achievement deserve to live in history? It is fact of this kind which show the ridiculous lengths to which the Administration has gone.

Suppose, after having vindicated his prowess in capturing these articles, Schenck had forwarded them to their destination, as any chivalrous soldier would have done, by a flag of truce. Would the cause of the Union had suffered by that act? Will the possession of these nightgowns in his family give Mr. Lincoln any aid in crushing the rebellion? If Schenck had sent them to their proper owner, would not the courtesy have been reciprocated by the release of some prisoner at Richmond? Is Schenck determined that, so far as he is connected, the ferocity of the war shall be mitigated by none of those amenities on which the pen of the future historian will love to dwell? What is it that gives the charm to the brilliant chronicles of the wars of the middle ages, and even to those of more modern times, but those little courtesies between the combatants, which proves that the finer feeling of man's nature will assert their supremacy, even amid the shock of arms? To those feelings, however, Schenck is evidently a stranger.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The proceedings of this body were of considerable interest yesterday. After organization, the election of officers, and the adoption of a constitution, Mr. Sterling, of North Carolina, as chairman of a committee, submitted a report mainly on text books. Not meeting with full concurrence, it was recommitted, with instructions. Delegates were called upon in the order of States for information upon text books. Many valuable and encouraging facts were stated, by which it appears that several text books have already been published in North Carolina; that others await publication in that State and Virginia, and that others still are partially prepared and under way. We could not attend the afternoon session, and know not what progress was reported as having been made in other States.

We regret that physical ability, and the cares of an office suffering from temporary paper famine, prevent our giving just now that attention to the subjects before this Convention which is their due. We shall recur to the matter as we may find opportunity.—*Columbia Guardian 30th.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—Farmers from all parts of our country, and from surrounding counties, inform us that the growing wheat crop promises an abundant harvest. The oat crop too is looking well and, should nothing happen unfavourable, we may expect after harvest to have a full supply of feed for both man and beast.

The reports from all parts of the Confederacy are very flattering and there is but little prospect that the Yankees will realize their hope of starving us into submission.—*World.*

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.—Mr. Albert R. de Pol advertises in the Columbia Sun that he was recently married to Mrs. Sarah V. Pendleton, believing from information she had received, that her husband, in the army, was dead. Since, they have received information that Pendleton is still alive. In this dilemma, the parties have separated, deeply regretting the unwarrantable step.

The lady was in too much of a hurry to wed—that's all; but if her lawful spouse has no objection, nobody else should.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From Fredericksburg—The Enemy Cross Rappahannock—Skirmishing—Battle Expected, &c.

RICHMOND, May 1.—The enemy crossed at several points on the Rappahannock, fifteen or twenty miles above Fredericksburg, on Tuesday, and commenced to advance down the river, by the [illegible] from Chancellorsville, ten miles above Fredericksburg. At this point they were attacked by Mahone's [illegible] and after a brief fight they were repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss slight.

The Yankees who crossed below Fredericksburg are entrenching. Yesterday the enemy [illegible] town, opened fire on our position, near the Railroad terminus. Our [illegible] plied and the duel continued until dark. Heavy firing were heard in the vicinity of Richmond.

A letter dated 12 m., near Fredericksburg, says: "No fighting or skirmishing to-day—both sides preparing for battle. No demonstration has been made by the enemy in front of Fredericksburg. The town will probably escape shelling. The inhabitants have again returned to their place.

Telegraph between Grand Gulf and [illegible]—Interrupted—Movements of Troops.

JACKSON, April 29.—Beustis' command [illegible] wards Corinth yesterday from Palo Alto. [illegible] known to be below Jackson. The Mississippi [illegible] feet above low water mark, and is falling six inches [illegible] It is impossible for boats to get into Moon Lake [illegible] river rises. A few transports pass up and down [illegible] Two gunboats and one transport, towing two barges, passed down on the 26th. The telegraph line between Jackson and Grand Gulf has been broken. Eight boats loaded with troops, from the front of Vicksburg, are moving up the Yazoo. The display made [illegible] to attract our attention. A train of troops [illegible] zelhurst from Jackson at one o'clock to-day. Grierson is hard on the Yankee trail. Firing was heard this morning near Union Church. From the best information [illegible] believed the Yankees are moving towards Natchez. Private dispatches to the *Mississippian* says, the enemy entered Bohala on yesterday, burned the depot, tore up the track and captured several soldiers and one officer. The course was suddenly changed toward Brookhaven. Our forces are close on their rear.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, April 29.—Communication with Grand Gulf has been re-established. After six hours and a half continued firing the gunboats retired. They fired thirty-five shot and shell, temporarily disabling one. Our loss was three killed and twelve to fifteen wounded. Two boats were apparently injured, but the extent of damage is unknown. The brave Col. W. Wirt Adams, of artillery, was killed. Our men behaved like heroes, and are now working hard, preparing for another attack. One disabled gunboat, after trying unsuccessfully to get up, now lies about three miles below on the Louisiana shore. The enemy were engaged, Tuesday, [illegible] large body of troops at Hard Times, on the river, [illegible] miles above Grand Gulf.

The Educational Association.

COLUMBIA, April 29.—The Educational Association of the Confederate States has been fully organized. Seventy delegates from six States were present. Permanent officers have been elected; President, J. L. Reynolds, S. C.; Vice-Presidents, W. F. Davis, Va.; C. H. Phillips, N. C.; R. W. Gibbes, S. C.; Secretaries, J. S. Wilson, Ga.; S. T. Pearce, Ala.; W. H. Stratton, La., Recording Secretary, T. J. Stevens; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Palmer; Treasurer, J. B. Patrick. Any native citizen identified with the Educational interest is eligible to membership by ballot. The meeting is held annually.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

COLUMBIA, April 30.—The body adjourned yesterday to meet on the first Wednesday in September, at Atlanta, Ga. Important Committees have been appointed. The Association is a decided success. Great unanimity prevailed in the objects and arrangements for future.

Six Gunboats Pass Grand Gulf—Skirmishing in Mississippi, &c.

JACKSON, April 30.—Six gunboats with two barges lashed to them, passed Grand Gulf last night at 9 o'clock. The enemy are on the Louisiana shore below. Col. Wirt Adams has met the Yankee cavalry raid near Fayette and driven them towards Brookhaven. The enemy reported in force at Brookhaven. On the 29th eight hundred mounted men, well armed, left Natchez to join Col. Adams, who with a regiment and two mountain howitzers was marching to interrupt the enemy's movements on Baton Rouge.

From the West—Northern News, &c.

JACKSON, April 29.—Grant has telegraphed the President that Vicksburg is being evacuated. Important [illegible] by the way of St. Louis from the Iron Mountain [illegible] that the rebels approached unexpectedly. An engagement took place. The Federal force was one hundred [illegible] The Polish revolution is gaining strength. It was believed at Cincinnati that a combined attack was to be made on Vicksburg by the gunboats from above and by Grant in front. It was firmly believed in military circles that Grant had captured Vicksburg, and that the defenders had gone Onkaway and Tennessee-ward.

Later from the West.

JACKSON, April 30.—Grierson's Yankees were at Brandon [illegible] The circus rider, Dan Rice, is one of his Captains. The Yankees burned wood sheds but refused no cotton or private property. They have two hundred negroes mounted on mules. Fighting just below Grand Gulf commenced at twelve last night. Gen. [illegible] is reported killed. Snyder's Bluff was furiously shelled several hours yesterday unsuccessfully. Our works are uninjured. Only two or three wounded on our side. General Pemberton went to Vicksburg yesterday.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal*, says the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 27th has been received. The river has fallen 24 feet in all. Several Covington ladies have been arrested for writing secesh letters. They will be court-martialled. Steamboats are not allowed to pass South of St. Louis. The Commissary Department is active. Two millions of rations are getting ready for Grant. A skirmish took place at Patterson, Missouri. The Federals lost 11 killed. Patterson was burned before the Yankees evacuated it. Gen. McNeill, of Palmyra massacre notoriety, is reported captured.

It is believed that the rebels have captured Cape Girardeau. It was reported at Louisville that Morgan, with numerous cavalry, is in Wayne county. An order has been received at Nashville requiring the entire population, ladies included, to take the oath within ten days, or be sent South. Tuscumbia is reported captured by the Yankees.

Confederate Congress—Foreigners and Married Men Conscripts to the Front.

RICHMOND, May 1.—The Senate has passed House bill placing in service, after first of May next all citizens of the United States, including Marylanders, or sojourners residing in the Confederate States. The House amendment to the Bill Confederate flag was concurred in. A message was received from the President, returning with his disapproval Acts to authorize the transmission of newspapers to soldiers, free of postage.

In the House nothing of interest except amendments to the Senate Bill establishing flag. The design agreed upon by Committee [illegible] flag for union, white field without bars. Recess until 8 o'clock.

Yankee Man Vessel Burnt.

MOBILE, April 30.—Official information has been received that the sloop-of-war *Peabody* was burned on the 26th off Pensacola. Total loss with armament.